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Matters relating to the least developed countries

The 33rd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Report by the secretariat

Summary

The 33rd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group was held in Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe, from 5 to 9 February 2018. At the meeting, the group developed its rolling work programme for 2018–2019. In addition, the group finalized its recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on updating the least developed countries work programme, and its consideration of needs related to adaptation arising from the Paris Agreement and the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session. The meeting included interaction with: officials from the Government of Sao Tome and Principe on the country's work on adaptation; the secretariat of the Green Climate Fund on how best to support developing countries in accessing funding for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans; the Global Environment Facility and its agencies on their continued provision of support for the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, which includes the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action; and other relevant organizations on collaboration in providing support to the least developed countries.

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I. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its twenty-first session, extended the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under its current terms of reference[1] to cover the period 2016–2020, and mandated the LEG to undertake a number of additional activities,[2] including to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement.[3]

2. Accordingly, the LEG is mandated to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its first sessional meeting of each year and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.[4]

II. Summary of the 33rd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

3. The 33rd meeting of the LEG was held in Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe, from 5 to 9 February 2018.

4. The LEG extended invitations to the secretariats of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its agencies, and other relevant organizations, to participate in the meeting in order to discuss the provision of support to the least developed countries (LDCs). Representatives of the following entities took part in the meeting: the GCF secretariat, the GEF secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Institute for Sustainable Development serving as the secretariat of the NAP Global Network. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Policy Management (OPM) also provided inputs to the meeting.

5. The meeting included interaction with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe to discuss the country's progress, challenges, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs).

6. The LEG elected the following officers:

(a) Mr. Naresh Sharma (Nepal) as Chair;

(b) Mr. Aderito Santana (Sao Tome and Principe) as Vice-Chair;

(c) Mr. Benon Yassin (Malawi) as anglophone Rapporteur;

(d) Ms. Mery Yaou (Togo) as francophone Rapporteur;

(e) Mr. Adao Barbosa (Timor-Leste) as lusophone Rapporteur.

7. The LEG took note of the following members that are representing it in collaborative activities with other bodies under the Convention:

(a) Ms. Beth Lavender (Canada) and Mr. Santana in the Adaptation Committee (AC) NAP task force;

(b) Mr. Fredrick Manyika (United Republic of Tanzania) in the work of the AC on the technical examination process on adaptation;

(c) Mr. Idrissa Semde (Burkina Faso) in the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;

[1] Decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18 and 3/CP.20.

[2] See decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41 and 45, decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12, and decision 19/CP.21, paragraphs 1–3, and document FCCC/SBI/2017/19, paragraph 73.

[3] Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41 and 45.

[4] Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 3.

(d) Mr. Ewin Künzi (Austria) and Mr. Sharma in collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC);

(e) Ms. Yaou in the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and the work of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP).

B. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. Progress made by developing countries in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

8. The LEG noted that most developing countries have launched their process to formulate and implement NAPs and that they are primarily undertaking activities related to formulating their NAPs.

9. The LEG also noted that 10 developing countries had completed and submitted their NAPs on NAP Central:[5] Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Kenya, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo. It further noted that none of those countries had as yet applied for funding from the GCF for implementing the prioritized policies, projects or programmes in their NAPs.

2. Progress made in relation to support provided

10. The LEG took note of the information provided at the meeting on support provided for the process to formulate and implement NAPs between September 2017 and February 2018,[6] as summarized in paragraphs 11–17 below.

11. The GCF reported that, as at 9 February 2018, a total of 47 project proposals[7] had been submitted under the support modality for NAPs under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides up to USD 3 million per country.[8] One country made its submission through a national delivery partner, while the rest made their submissions through multilateral implementing entities. Of the submitted proposals, 17 had been approved or endorsed (9 approved and 8 endorsed). Of the 30 proposals that were not approved or endorsed, 26 were with the respective national designated authority pending their resubmission on the basis of written feedback from the GCF secretariat. The GCF also reported that the amount of funding requested in each proposal ranged from USD 2.26 to 2.76 million.

12. The GEF reported that, as at 9 February 2018, a total of six project proposals had been approved, seeking to support activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Four other proposals were in the technically cleared pipeline of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).

13. In the reporting period the LEG conducted two regional training workshops on NAPs: one for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 4 to 7 September 2017; and one for African francophone countries, in Rabat, Morocco, from 25 to 27 September 2017. The former was attended by 71 participants (48 male and 23 female) and the latter by 58 participants (24 male and 34 female). In addition, the LEG conducted a regional NAP Expo in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, on 11 and 12 September 2017. Further

[5] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx.

[6] This chapter covers information made available to the LEG by the time of its 32nd meeting by the respective bodies and organizations.

[7] From the following countries: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Cameroon, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Serbia, Seychelles, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

[8] See GCF Board decision B.13/09, paragraph (e).

details on the technical guidance and support for NAPs provided by the LEG are provided in chapter III.A below.

14. Since September 2017 the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, jointly administered by UNDP and UNEP, has provided technical support to 12 countries[9] for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. A regional training workshop for Asia was held in Seoul from 13 to 16 September 2017. The workshop focused on increasing the capacity of policymakers and technical experts on effective decision-making for tackling climate change adaptation for sustainable management and development of water resources.

15. FAO reported that it has continued to support 7 global and regional programmes and 10 national programmes, covering 10 LDCs and 22 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, on activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Furthermore, through the joint FAO–UNDP Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme,[10] 11 countries[11] have continued to receive support for integrating agriculture-related climate change risks and opportunities into their NAPs.

16. The NAP Global Network conducted a targeted topics forum in Mexico City, Mexico, in July 2017 on financing the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Also, it facilitated peer-to-peer exchanges between Albania, Jamaica, Peru and Saint Lucia on communications and sectoral budgeting topics.

C. Status of implementation of national adaptation programmes of action

17. According to information received from the GEF,[12] a total of 252 projects for the implementation of national adaptation programmes of actions (NAPAs) have been approved by the GEF Council for funding from the LDCF since its establishment in 2001. In addition, the GEF reported that the demand for LDCF resources continues to exceed the funds available for new approvals. As at 9 February 2017, 24 NAPA implementation project proposals submitted by the LDCs, accounting for a total of USD 170.5 million, had been technically cleared by the GEF secretariat and were awaiting the availability of resources from the LDCF.

18. As at 9 August 2017 the total cumulative donor pledges to the LDCF amounted to USD 1.32 billion[13] and the total paid contributions amounted to USD 1.2 billion.[14] The funding ceiling for each LDC is currently at USD 40 million, in accordance with the principle of equitable access.

19. At least five LDCs[15] have revised and/or updated their NAPAs. The LEG took note that the LDCs continue to rely on technical guidance and advice for revising and updating their NAPAs and that it stands ready to provide support upon request.

[9] Four LDCs (Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Niger) and 8 non-LDCs (Albania, Armenia, Côte d'Ivoire, Montenegro, Serbia, Tunisia, Uruguay and Uzbekistan).

[10] See http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en.

[11] Colombia, Gambia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia.

[12] In GEF document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.23/03/Rev.01 and updates provided to the secretariat.

[13] Following new pledges from Belgium (EUR 7 million), Germany (EUR 50 million), Sweden (185 million Swedish krona) and the Walloon region of Belgium (EUR 3.25 million).

[14] See https://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf.

[15] Bangladesh, Bhutan, Haiti, Malawi and Senegal.

III. Progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme for 2016–2017

A. Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and the work of the national adaptation plan technical working group

1. Training on national adaptation plans

20. The LEG took note of the successful completion of the regional training workshops on NAPs, as issues to inform further support and future training, under its work programme for 2016–2017.[16] In total, 292 participants (136 female and 156 male) attended the workshops. The participants were drawn from: national agencies responsible for NAPs; line ministries or agencies playing active roles in adaptation planning and implementation at the national level, such as in finance and planning; GCF national designated authorities; and other relevant national institutions, such as academic institutions. The workshops were organized with the support of the NAP technical working group. Consequently, the workshops involved representatives of relevant organizations serving as resource persons on specific topics and providing information on how countries can access support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

21. The LEG took note of the challenges and needs identified by the participants as issues under the following broad categories:

(a) Having best available data and tools for assessments;

(b) Making swift tangible progress in accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs;

(c) Building long-term capacity for adaptation planning and implementation;

(d) Having training and outreach materials for use at the national level;

(e) Facilitating coordination among different partners on the provision of support;

(f) Costing adaptation options, including costs in the future, to facilitate ranking options and designing implementation;

(g) Effectively capturing key vulnerabilities and risks concerning systems that are important to a country and communicating them to all stakeholders;

(h) Coordinating the assessment, planning and implementation of adaptation across levels and scales and in collaboration with other frameworks and priorities;

(i) Application of integrative systems approaches to adaptation planning as a way to manage multiple entry points, driving factors, key players and stakeholders.

22. The LEG agreed that the identified challenges and needs referred to in paragraph 21 above should be used to inform the future support and future training provided by the LEG and others to the LDCs.

23. The LEG decided to take the following next steps:

(a) To prepare a report on the workshops (including relevant inputs from the NAP Expos) and to document key outputs, including from the sessions on accessing the GCF, on NAP Central to serve as resources for countries;

(b) To update and/or develop training materials, including on accessing the GCF in coordination with the GCF secretariat;

(c) To continue efforts to coordinate the training undertaken by different actors so as to ensure a continuum between LEG materials and those of other agencies.

[16] See document FCCC/SBI/2016/7, annex I.

24. The LEG also decided to conduct the next round of regional training workshops on NAPs in 2019. The specific focus and objective thereof will be developed by the NAP technical working group.

2. Integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals

25. The LEG took note of the successful application of the integrative framework for NAPs and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (NAP-SDG iFrame) in guiding the regional training workshops referred to in paragraph 20 above. The LEG noted that the NAP-SDG iFrame helped to demonstrate how systems approaches are helpful in focusing stocktaking, assessments, actions and monitoring, and facilitate achieving coherence and synergy of adaptation across scales, levels and frameworks.

26. The LEG also took note of the ongoing work under the NAP technical working group on preparing supplements to the guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, describing the NAP-SDG iFrame and supporting tools. It agreed to compile a list of systems and relevant tools to enrich the supplements.

3. Supplements to the guidelines for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

27. The LEG welcomed the publication of the supplement to the guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, prepared by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, entitled *10 best bet innovations for adaptation in agriculture*.[17]

28. It also took note of the following supplements that are under development, some of which are in the final review stages:

(a) *Supplementary NAP guidelines for Systemic Subnational Adaptation: Experiences from the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)*, by the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(b) *Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in National Adaptation Plans: A supplement to NAP technical guidelines*, by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR);

(c) *Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines*,[18] by FAO.

29. The LEG further took note of the plans of the respective organizations to update the following supplements[19] to integrate the latest developments since their development and lessons learned from their application:

(a) *Water Supplement to the Technical Guidelines: Supporting the national adaptation plan (NAP) process*, by the Global Water Partnership, to align with the latest frameworks, including the Paris Agreement and the SDGs;

(b) *WHO guidance to protect health from climate change through health adaptation planning*, by the World Health Organization (WHO), to reflect lessons learned during the training workshops conducted using the supplement;

(c) *Joint Principles for Adaptation*, a national adaptation policy assessment tool, by Southern Voices on Adaptation, to integrate aspects of accessing the GCF readiness support for NAPs for local communities.

4. Open NAPs

30. The LEG noted that the NAP case studies at the national level (Open NAPs) for Bhutan, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi and Tuvalu were successfully used at the regional

[17] Available at http://hdl.handle.net/10568/89192.

[18] Available at http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/adaptation-planning/guidelines.

[19] All available at http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx.

training workshops on NAPs referred to in paragraph 20 above. They helped to provide a quick practical overview of how the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be rolled out at the national level.

31. The LEG agreed to expand the Open NAP case studies to more countries (including at the regional level) and to continue to use them at NAP-related events.

5. Supporting the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans through NAP Central

32. The LEG commended the countries that are continuing to share their NAPs on NAP Central, noting that there are now NAPs from 10 countries on the platform.[20]

33. The LEG also noted the continued development of NAP Central to service information needs for NAPs, including:

(a) A portal housing data[21] to support the assessment by the SBI of the progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(b) The online implementation of the NAP process tracking tool for documenting the progress being made by each country in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, capturing key milestones, outputs and planned activities;

(c) Managing the online questionnaire on NAPs, through which Parties provide information on their progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) The global NAP calendar, capturing information from all partners on the different meetings, training workshops and conferences related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(e) Providing information on LEG NAP events, such as the NAP Expos and regional training workshops;

(f) Facilitating navigation to different online resources that are useful in the process to formulate and implement NAPs from different partners.

6. Workplan of the national adaptation plan technical working group

34. The LEG noted the progress made by the NAP technical working group in continuing to support the work of the LEG relating to technical guidance and support for NAPs.

35. The NAP technical working group held a meeting during COP 23. The meeting was attended by representatives of 19 organizations,[22] who discussed supplements to the guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, Open NAPs, the NAP Expo and the coordination of training on NAPs.

36. The LEG decided to include an additional topic, on applying big data to support adaptation planning and implementation, to the workplan of the NAP technical working group.

37. The LEG agreed to continue to strengthen the work of the NAP technical working group through continued engagement in the development of technical methodologies for NAPs and strategic collaboration with relevant organizations, regional centres and networks. It also agreed to continue to seize appropriate opportunities to convene meetings of the group.

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[20] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx.

[21] See http://unfccc.int/10544.

[22] Climate Service Center Germany; International Center for Tropical Agriculture; CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security; FAO; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; GWP; Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee; NAP Global Network; Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation; Southern Voices on Adaptation; United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; UNDP; UNEP; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response; WHO; and World Meteorological Organization.

including in conjunction with the NAP Expos and sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies, to continue to advance its work.

B. Matters relating to access to the Green Climate Fund

38. The LEG held discussions with the GCF secretariat in relation to the mandates[23] from the COP on enhancing developing countries' access to GCF funding for NAPs.

39. The LEG provided an update on the development of the frequently asked questions addressing the emerging needs and challenges faced by countries in accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The GCF secretariat highlighted the publication *GCF in Brief: Adaptation Planning*,[24] which contains a list of frequently asked questions and could serve as an additional reference for the frequently asked questions that are being developed.

40. The LEG also provided an update on the development of the indicative sets of activities, reflecting different national circumstances and stages involved, for inclusion in proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs. The initial set covers three scenarios for early, intermediate and advanced progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

41. The LEG and the GCF secretariat discussed plans for the GCF-related sessions at the 2018 NAP Expo. The GCF secretariat will continue to conduct sessions targeting country experts (NAP teams and GCF focal points) on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The major focus will be on strengthening the capacity of country teams to develop good-quality proposals that respond to countries' specific contexts and strategic priorities. The sessions will address the key lessons drawn from existing proposals, including on alignment with the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, how to address baselines, applying a theory of change, and alignment with national priorities.

42. The LEG and the GCF secretariat took note of other ongoing activities: the continued successful involvement of the GCF secretariat in LEG meetings, NAP Expos, regional training workshops and related events to address issues relating to the LDCs in accessing GCF funding for NAPs; the sharing of information on the experience of and challenges faced by the LDCs and other developing countries in accessing funding; and the sharing of information with the GCF secretariat on expediting the provision of support to the LDCs and other developing countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs.

C. NAP Expo

43. The LEG reaffirmed that the 2018 NAP Expo will be held from 4 to 6 April. It welcomed the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the event in Sharm El Sheikh.

44. The LEG took note of the offers of relevant organizations to contribute towards or lead the discussions on some of the topics to be addressed at the NAP Expo. Some organizations also offered to mobilize and fund resource persons and additional participants from developing countries to attend the NAP Expo.

45. The LEG also took note of SBI 47 having noted that the AC workshop planned to take place at NAP Expo 2018 will consider the experience of countries in accessing the GCF Readiness Programme for adaptation with a view to informing the assessment, at SBI 48, of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The LEG further took note of the invitation from SBI 47 to the LEG to include an item on the experience of countries in accessing support for NAPs from the GCF in the programme for the NAP Expo 2018.[25]

46. The LEG also took note of the following invitations for it to host regional NAP Expos in 2018: from WHO to convene a regional NAP Expo during the 3rd Inter-Ministerial

[23] Decision 19/CP.21, paragraphs 2 and 10, and decision 6/CP.22, paragraph 7.

[24] Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/-/gcf-in-brief-adaptation-planning.

[25] FCCC/SBI/2017/19, paragraphs 71 and 72.

Conference on Health and Environment in Africa, to take place in Libreville, Gabon, from 11 to 15 June 2018; and from the organizers of the 12th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to convene a regional NAP Expo during the conference, which is planned to take place in Malawi in June 2018. The LEG decided to pursue organizing regional NAP Expos as invited, and that further details will be developed with the support of the NAP technical working group. The LEG noted the value of having the NAP Expo every two years so as to alternate with regional NAP Expos.

47. The LEG noted that the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States is exploring how it can support the organization of regional NAP Expos with the aim of strengthening the linkages between climate change adaptation and the global development agenda for the LDCs.

48. The LEG organizes the NAP Expos through an advisory group composed of representatives of Parties, UNFCCC bodies and relevant organizations. The group contributes towards mobilizing all relevant stakeholders, mobilizing funding for participants from developing countries, designing the programme for the event, identifying speakers and providing other inputs required for the success of the event.

D. Consideration of ways to assist with the implementation of national adaptation plans

49. The LEG initiated its consideration of the mandate from the SBI for the AC and the LEG, following the 2018 NAP Expo, to consider ways to assist with the implementation of NAPs.[26] The LEG agreed that it would help to first identify the specific needs of the countries regarding implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs, including through country surveys and interaction with the organizations that support the countries.

E. Needs related to adaptation arising from the Paris Agreement and the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session

50. The LEG continued its consideration of the needs related to adaptation for the LDCs arising from the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other outcomes of COP 21 following the stepwise approach of gathering information, identifying needs, getting feedback from Parties and organizations, and finalizing the outcome.

51. The work involved mapping what is new and different in terms of adaptation planning and policy under the Paris Agreement and other outcomes of COP 21 that may inform possible updates to the guidance on NAPs. It included considering technical issues for which the LDCs may require support in order to factor them into their work on adaptation, as well as obligations and process-related issues. In some cases, the issues are associated with needs that were elaborated with the support of the NAP technical working group. The needs were presented at the LEG side events at SBI 46 and 47 to gather inputs from Parties and relevant organizations, and were also considered at meetings of the LEG with organizations, regional centres and networks.

52. The final list of needs is provided in the table below. The LEG noted that the priority needs that are not necessarily solely related to the Paris Agreement. As one of the next steps, the LEG agreed to consider these needs together with the general gaps and needs experienced by the LDCs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and those covered by the LDC work programme.

[26] FCCC/SBI/2017/19, paragraph 73.

Needs related to adaptation arising from the Paris Agreement and the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session

Area	*Articles of the Paris Agreement /decisions*	*Need*
Climate scenarios, science, translation to local context, etc.	Article 7, paragraphs 7 and 9	Capacity to work effectively with climate data and climate change scenarios at the planning stage, including the application of the global temperature limit of less than 2 °C
Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	Article 7, paragraphs 7 and 9	Capacity to frame, analyse, define baselines, assess, manage and monitor climate change risk and vulnerability at relevant levels and scales
Linkage with development agenda	Article 2 and Article 7, paragraph 1	Capacity to effectively address climate change adaptation within the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in the national context
Monitoring and evaluation	Articles 7, 13 and 14	Systematic monitoring and observations relevant to adaptation planning and implementation, and subsequent monitoring and evaluation of adaptation outcomes and impacts
Accessing support	Article 4, paragraph 5, Article 7, paragraph 13, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41–46	Adequate and effective mobilization of and access to financial and other forms of support, including from the Green Climate Fund, to support the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans
Cross-cutting issues	Article 7, paragraph 5	Adequate engagement of multiple stakeholders in managing adaptation planning and implementation at multiple levels and scales, taking into account elements of successful adaptation (guiding principles)
Active learning from practice	Article 7, paragraph 9	Capacity to utilize experience and lessons learned during adaptation planning and implementation to inform future adaptation efforts, including by identifying and promoting best practices

F. Technical guidance and advice on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation

53. The LEG continued its consideration of the draft paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation. It considered the different factors of vulnerability, building on the work done at its previous meeting, with a view to further refining the methodology for identifying the most vulnerable. It agreed that it will be important to make a distinction between vulnerable groups and communities, and vulnerable ecosystems. The LEG noted that vulnerable communities and groups may include: communities living in small island developing States vulnerable to sea level rise and other socioeconomic stressors; communities living in mountainous ecosystems; communities living in flood-prone areas; women, youth and the elderly; the extreme poor; marginalized groups; and indigenous groups. The LEG also noted that vulnerable ecosystems may include: those highly sensitive to climate change; those with unique value (e.g. global

heritage, provision of critical ecosystem services); and those threatened by other non-climatic stressors, such as land-use pressure and natural disasters.

54. The LEG agreed to continue to work on the paper with NWP partner organizations. The paper will be used as part of the supplements to the guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

G. Regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation

55. The LEG continued its consideration of technical guidance and advice for the LDCs with regard to regional approaches to adaptation planning.[27] It emphasized the value of pursuing regional approaches in various areas of adaptation planning and implementation. It acknowledged that regional approaches would have more value in some areas (such as data and assessment) than in others.

56. The LEG noted that experience differs regarding support for regional programmes or projects. It noted that, on the one hand, adaptation programmes and projects implemented through the Financial Mechanism are developed and led by countries and are hence mostly national in scope; while, on the other hand, under the GEF for example, there have been regional programmes developed and implemented with the assistance of regional and international entities.

57. The LEG agreed to update its working paper on the matter taking into account the observations referred to in paragraphs 55 and 56 above.

H. Supporting the assessment by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of progress made in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

58. The LEG continued its work in supporting the assessment by the SBI of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[28]

59. Following its previous meeting, the LEG extended an invitation to various organizations, including through the NAP technical working group, to contribute towards the assessment by analysing progress made in relation to relevant topics and areas. The LEG noted with appreciation the inputs from the following bodies and organizations:

(a) Climate Service Center Germany, on the state of the science of scenarios, especially looking at the less than 2 °C goal, and on how countries have applied the best available science in their work on NAPs;

(b) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, on country experience in monitoring and evaluating the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(c) NAP Global Network, on how developing countries have integrated gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) Southern Voices on Adaptation, on participation and transparency in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(e) UNDP, on the progress made by developing countries towards enhancing the coherence of adaptation and development planning through the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

60. The LEG noted that the data and information underpinning the assessment were compiled and shared[29] with all relevant actors and players to ensure that the analyses and the subsequent assessment are based on a common pool of evidence.

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[27] See document FCCC/SBI/2016/7, annex I.

[28] As per decision 4/CP.21, paragraphs 11–13.

[29] See http://unfccc.int/10544.

61. The LEG reviewed the preparations for the expert meeting to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It noted that the meeting would involve a rich diversity of participants, including country NAP experts and representatives of the organizations that are mandated to provide support to developing countries for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The meeting also engaged an independent panel of experts to assess progress by reviewing the evidence on progress as presented by the countries and contributing organizations and the discussions from the different sessions, and to help the LEG and the AC to draw conclusions on the progress made.

I. Recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on updating the least developed countries work programme

62. The LEG continued its consideration of the mandate from the COP to consider the need to update the least developed countries work programme and to make recommendations for consideration at SBI 48 with a view to those recommendations being forwarded to COP 24.[30] It took into account the submissions[31] from Ethiopia on behalf of the LDCs and from Bulgaria on behalf the European Union and its member States.

63. The LEG noted that the least developed countries work programme is aimed at implementing Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention, whereby Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the LDCs in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology. The LEG also noted that the work programme cuts across the United Nations system and that under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol it covers climate change adaptation, mitigation and support.

64. The LEG agreed that the least developed countries work programme needs to be updated to take into account key developments and agreements since its establishment in 2001, including the establishment of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and the GCF, and the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. The LEG also agreed that the updated work programme should build on the existing elements. It further agreed that the work programme could include elements of providing support to countries in the transition from LDC status.

65. The LEG developed, for consideration at SBI 48, the following possible elements of the updated least developed countries work programme, which are based on various assessments of gaps and LDCs' needs for support as well as on the considerations referred to in paragraphs 62 and 63 above:

(a) Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in the LDCs;

(b) Providing ongoing training to develop the capacity of LDC negotiators, experts and focal points to participate effectively in the climate change process;

(c) Supporting the processes to formulate and implement NAPs and related relevant adaptation plans and strategies and the process of preparing, communicating and maintaining successive nationally determined contributions with a view to contributing to sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

(d) Regular capacity-building, including through training and other technical support, for the LDCs to effectively access the GCF;

(e) Promoting public and multi-stakeholder participation in climate change programmes to ensure adequate and effective action on climate change;

(f) Developing and transferring technologies for the effective implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;

[30] Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 3.

[31] Available at http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionportal.

(g) Strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support the effective implementation of adaptation, the reduction of climate-related disasters and the achievement of the SDGs in the face of climate change;

(h) Capacity-building, including through regular training, for the LDCs to effectively engage in the transparency framework, the global stocktake and the submission and implementation of nationally determined contributions, adaptation communications and other reporting requirements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and to address needs related to adaptation arising from the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other outcomes of COP 21 as presented in the table above;

(i) Promoting measures for a smooth transition from LDC status;

(j) Promoting measures to integrate climate change adaptation into national development planning, including the consideration of climate change in addressing the SDGs.

66. The LEG also identified the following important considerations for the updating of the LDC work programme:

(a) The work programme should contribute towards reducing vulnerability and facilitating adaptation efforts in the broader context of sustainable development in the LDCs;

(b) All LDCs need to receive support in addressing climate change, including through effective national institutions such as well-functioning national designated authorities and national implementing entities accredited for accessing funding from the GCF;

(c) The implementation of the work programme should be undertaken in a manner that promotes synergies and avoids duplication with other processes and programmes.

J. Addressing the mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41 and 45

67. The LEG noted that SBI 47[32] welcomed the technical work undertaken by the AC and the LEG in response to the mandates in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41 and 45, and initiated consideration of their recommendations. The outcomes of the initial consideration were captured in an informal note[33] prepared by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on the matter. The LEG also noted that SBI 48 will continue[34] consideration of the recommendations, before their subsequent consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session.

IV. Discussions with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe

68. The LEG held discussions with the adaptation team of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe on the progress made as well as gaps and challenges faced by Sao Tome and Principe in addressing adaptation. The team was led by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment and included officials from the ministries of agriculture, rural development and fisheries, environment, forestry, finance, commerce, and defence, and focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. It also included experts from the University of Sao Tome and Principe.

69. The Government highlighted the country's key economic sectors, namely agriculture, fisheries, tourism and services. It also highlighted the major climate change risks, namely rising temperatures, declining precipitation and increasing intensity of storms, which all have

[32] FCCC/SBI/2017/19, paragraph 49.

[33] Available at http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/sb47_isbi10_12_sbsta_4_informal_note_ac_and_leg_.pdf.

[34] FCCC/SBI/2017/19, paragraph 80.

an impact on the aforementioned sectors. Exacerbated by the geographic location of the country as a small island developing State, these climate change risks pose significant development challenges for the country.

70. The Government provided background information and updates on past and ongoing adaptation activities, including four NAPA projects implemented with funding from the LDCF, two of which had completed implementation[35] and two were under implementation.[36]

71. The Government also provided details on the country's institutional arrangements for adaptation. A National Climate Change Committee was created through decree no. 13/2012[37] to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of climate change activities at the national level, including their monitoring and evaluation. It is chaired by the office of the President and includes representatives of all key ministries and agencies.

72. The Government further provided information on its work in the process to formulate and implement the country's NAP, which builds on the activities referred to in paragraphs 70 and 71 above. The Government is working with UNDP to access funding from the GCF to advance its work. Initial milestones include GCF readiness and preparatory activities for building the enabling environment for the formulation and implementation of the country's NAP, for which a GCF readiness proposal amounting to USD 3 million has been developed and will be submitted to the GCF secretariat for approval.

73. The Government took the LEG and all other meeting participants on a study tour of coastal protection adaptation activities: to the village of Ribeira Afonso to see the breakwater structures built to reduce wave energy and prevent community flooding; and to the village of Malanza to see adaptation structures built to protect coastal communities against rainwater and river flooding.

74. The Government highlighted two key challenges, namely limited human and financial capacity, and the difficulty of aligning external projects with national needs and priorities as the projects have so far been developed to meet the criteria and requirements of international funding agencies.

V. Collaboration with other bodies and programmes under the Convention

75. The LEG took note of the following collaborative activities with relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention that have taken place since its 32nd meeting:

(a) Continued engagement in the AC task force on NAPs and the work of the AC on the technical examination process on adaptation;

(b) Engagement in the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism;

(c) Collaboration with the TEC on developing a paper on aligning technology needs assessments and NAPs. The paper is part of the response to the mandate from the COP requesting the TEC, in collaboration with the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the AC and the LEG, to consider how it can help Parties to align their technology needs assessments with the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) Engagement with NWP partner organizations in developing a paper on strengthening considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, in the assessment by the SBI of the progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and in training on NAPs, the NAP Expo and Open NAPs;

[35] "Sao Tome and Principe Adaptation to Climate Change" and "Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Most Vulnerable Sao Tomean's Livestock-keeping Households".

[36] "Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Sao Tome and Principe for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change" and "Enhancing Capacities of Rural Communities to Pursue Climate Resilient Livelihood Options in the Sao Tome and Principe Districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Principe, Lemba, Cantagalo and Lobata".

[37] Published in the Daily Gazette of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, no. 81, 11 July 2012.

(e) Engagement with the Paris Committee on Capacity-building regarding the capacity-building needs of the LDCs.

76. The LEG participated in and delivered a presentation on technical guidance and support for developing countries at the GCF technical seminar on strengthening proposals for accessing GCF readiness support for NAPs, held on 11 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany. The LEG also took part in the GCF annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the GCF and the UNFCCC constituted bodies, held on 15 November 2017 in Bonn. The LEG provided an update on its continued collaboration with the GCF secretariat to support the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

VI. Discussions with relevant organizations

77. The LEG held discussions with the representatives of the GCF secretariat, the GEF secretariat, UNEP and the NAP Global Network on emerging gaps and needs related to support of the LDCs and further collaboration in supporting the LDCs in relation to adaptation. It also took note of related inputs from FAO, UNDP, OPM and other organizations. Specific activities relating to providing support to the LDCs for their NAPAs and NAPs are detailed in chapter II.B and C above.

78. With regard to financial support, the GEF secretariat provided an update on its work in developing approaches for a more strategic and innovative use of the funds in the LDCF pipeline. Currently, all LDCs are allocated an equal funding ceiling for each LDC at USD 40 million. Projects in the pipeline are allocated resources on a first come, first served basis. The new approaches may include the need for the LDCs to update projects that have been technically cleared by the GEF secretariat and are awaiting the availability of resources from the LDCF, but have been in the pipeline for over a year before resources are available.

79. Regarding providing support to the LDCs for accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation and implementation of their NAPs, it was observed that not all LDCs are actively receiving support to help them to formulate proposals for accessing funding from the GCF. It was agreed that it will be helpful to continue to create awareness and mobilize all partners to ensure that all LDCs are receiving support for preparing proposals. Furthermore, it was acknowledged that there is a need to help countries to apply a longer-term perspective in their GCF readiness proposals. Further issues related to the GCF are covered in chapter III.B above.

80. It was agreed that there is a need for enhanced coordination among the different organizations and agencies providing support to developing countries for their NAPs.

81. Furthermore, it was observed that countries sometimes face competing domestic priorities and agenda that may have an impact on progress.

82. UNDP and UNEP reported that a follow-up to the LDC negotiators capacity-building programme is under development, with a focus on capacity-building for accessing climate finance.

83. Regarding technical guidance on NAPs and the work of the NAP technical working group, the LEG provided an update on the development of further materials to assist countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs, including the NAP-SDG iFrame and the other supplements referred to in paragraph 28 above.

84. Regarding the 2018 NAP Expo, as part of resource mobilization activities for the event, the LEG repeated its invitation to organizations to make offers to support the event. It highlighted that several organizations have made offers to contribute towards or lead discussions on topics at the NAP Expo. The LEG provided updates on potential regional NAP Expos to take place in 2018.

85. Regarding technical guidance and advice on regional approaches to adaptation planning, the organizations offered to share information with the LEG on experience and good practices from their respective regional programmes that could help in the development

of the supplements to the guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs on the topic (see chapter III.F above).

86. Similarly, on technical guidance and advice on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, the LEG informed the organizations of the progress made with the NWP in developing a paper on the topic, and that the LEG will continue to solicit input for the paper.

87. Lastly, the LEG introduced the mandate from the SBI for the AC and the LEG, following the 2018 NAP Expo, to consider ways to assist with the implementation of NAPs. It highlighted the plans to solicit inputs from organizations during the NAP Expo and via other channels on their experience of specific needs relating to supporting developing countries in implementing adaptation policies, projects and programmes.

VII. Rolling work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2018–2019

88. The LEG developed its two-year rolling work programme for 2018–2019, which takes into account new mandates from the COP and the SBI, emerging gaps in and needs for support of the LDCs, and its vision of supporting the LDCs in producing good-quality NAPs by 2018, or by 2020 at the latest.

89. The work programme contains the following clusters of activities for assisting the LDCs in addressing adaptation and contributing towards sustainable development:

(a) Supporting the SBI in the assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention and assessment thereof;

(b) Advancing NAPs through technical guidelines and support, training, open collaboration, case studies, information systems, global and regional outreach and engagement events;

(c) Supporting the implementation of NAPs;

(d) Providing technical guidance and support for NAPAs and the least developed countries work programme;

(e) Enhancing LDCs' access to GCF funding for NAPs (by engaging with the GCF secretariat);

(f) Interaction with the LDCs and other Parties and relevant organizations;

(g) Collaborating with relevant bodies under the Convention;

(h) Engaging regional centres and networks and relevant organizations.

90. The work programme is presented in annex I and is arranged according to the work areas of the LEG.

Annex I

Rolling work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2018–2019

Modality	*Work area expected outcome*	*Main activities*	*Outputs*
CMA/COP/SBI support	Successfully supporting the SBI assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in decision 4/CP.21, paragraphs 11–13 (NAPs)	Organize a meeting of Party experts on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the AC, and prepare a summary report thereon for consideration at SBI 48	Meeting from 7 to 9 February 2018 and report for consideration at SBI 48
CMA/COP/SBI support	Successfully supporting the SBI assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in decision 4/CP.21, paragraphs 11–13 (NAPs)	Continue to produce an annual update for the SBI on progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Progress reports for consideration at SBI 49 and 51
CMA/COP/SBI support	Successfully supporting the work of the SBI under Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention (LDC matters)	Address the mandate for the revision and update of the least developed countries work programme and provide recommendations to SBI 48	Recommendations included in the LEG 33 report for consideration at SBI 48
CMA/COP/SBI support	Successfully supporting the work of the SBI under Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention (LDC matters)	Prepare technical inputs on needs of the LDCs related to adaptation arising from the Paris Agreement and COP 21 decisions, including on how those gaps and needs can be addressed by the LEG and/or others	Technical inputs for consideration at SBI 48 included in the LEG 33 report
CMA/COP/SBI support	Successfully supporting the ongoing SBI assessment of progress made under Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention on NAPAs and the LDCF (LDC matters)	Continue to document and report on progress in the implementation of NAPAs under the LDCF	Information in LEG reports
Technical guidance and support	Advancing NAPs through technical guidelines and support	Maintain and disseminate NAP technical guidelines and related technical materials	Mobilization of selected organizations to develop supplements to the NAP guidelines on priority areas
Technical guidance and support	Supporting the implementation of NAPs (as part of the work programme)	Hold sessions on experience with implementation of adaptation projects during the NAP Expo, and identify challenges and obstacles, lessons learned and best practices	Recommendations on how to address the mandate to be further developed at LEG 34 (after the 2018 NAP Expo)

Modality	*Work area expected outcome*	*Main activities*	*Outputs*
		Develop an approach to addressing the mandate after the 2018 NAP Expo	
Technical guidance and support	Providing technical guidance and support for NAPAs and the least developed countries work programme	Provide ongoing support to the LDCs and the SBI for NAPAs and contribute to other activities related to the least developed countries work programme (e.g. negotiator capacity-building under the LDCF being implemented by UNEP, UNDP and UNITAR)	Provision of technical support to the LDCs for NAPAs as necessary
Technical guidelines and papers	Advancing NAPs through technical guidelines and support	Prepare a description of the NAP-SDG iFrame and supporting tools with the support of the NAP technical working group	Technical paper, supplement to the NAP guidelines and online materials on NAP Central
Technical guidelines and papers	Advancing NAPs through technical guidelines and support	Prepare a paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems (with inputs from the NWP)	Supplement to the NAP guidelines and information paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems
Technical guidelines and papers	Advancing NAPs through technical guidelines and support	Develop supplement to the NAP guidelines on regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation	Supplement to the NAP guidelines
Technical guidelines and papers	Advancing NAPs through technical guidelines and support	Continue to test and facilitate the application of the PEG M&E tool at the national level (e.g. through Open NAPs) and update the tool accordingly	Updates as necessary
Technical advice and outreach	Enhancing LDCs' access to GCF funding for NAPs (by engaging with the GCF secretariat)	Continue to engage the GCF secretariat in LEG meetings, NAP Expos, regional training workshops and related events to address issues relating to the LDCs accessing GCF funding for NAPs Share information with the GCF secretariat on expediting the provision of support to the LDCs and other developing countries for formulating and implementing NAPs Share information with the GCF on the experience of the LDCs and the challenges faced by them in accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs Include an item on access to the GCF on the agenda for NAP Expos (in coordination with an AC workshop on GCF related matters planned for during	Summary of issues relating to the LDCs accessing the GCF included in LEG reports Regular exchange of information with the GCF secretariat and the GCF Board GCF sessions at NAP Expos and NAP workshops Addendum to the report on the expert meeting on assessing progress to capture the outcomes of the GCF sessions at the 2018 NAP Expo (in coordination with the AC workshop outcomes)

Modality	*Work area expected outcome*	*Main activities*	*Outputs*
		the 2018 NAP Expo) and regional training workshops on NAPs	
Technical advice and outreach	Promoting LEG interaction with the LDCs and other Parties and relevant organizations	LEG side events at sessions of the subsidiary bodies	Side event at each session
Training	Advancing NAPs through technical training	Conduct regional training workshops on NAPs	Regional training workshops in 2019
Training	Advancing NAPs through technical training	Continue to develop and update training materials, including supporting materials for the NAP-SDG iFrame, for the workshops and translate them into relevant languages, including an online version for national use	Training materials on NAPs in multiple languages
Training	Advancing NAPs through technical training	Further develop training and outreach materials, with input from the GCF secretariat and GCF implementing partners, on accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs for use in the NAP training workshops	Training and outreach materials
Training	Advancing NAPs through technical training	Continue to consider how gender responsiveness is considered in NAPs	Updated training and related technical materials to reflect considerations regarding gender and vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems
Expert meetings	Engaging regional centres and networks and relevant organizations	Organize meetings of the NAP technical working group with relevant technical experts and partners on the NAP-SDG iFrame, Open NAPs, integrated assessment methods and other topics, as and when needs arise, to explore specific NAP-related topics	Information to be included in LEG reports in 2018–2019
NAP Expos	Advancing NAPs through global and regional outreach and engagement events	Convene global NAP Expos	NAP Expo in 2018
Regional NAP Expos	Advancing NAPs through global and regional outreach and engagement events	Convene regional NAP Expos in collaboration with relevant events	Regional NAP Expos in 2018–2019

Modality	*Work area expected outcome*	*Main activities*	*Outputs*
NAP Central	Advancing NAPs through information systems	Further develop and enhance NAP Central	Enhancement of NAP Central in 2018
		Design outreach products on best practices and experience of countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs (platform for sharing best practices and lessons learned on NAP Central)	NAP process tracking tool to be implemented online on NAP Central
		Make available online information on outputs and progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs for each developing country by key element (based on offline NAP process tracking tool)	
Open NAPs	Advancing NAPs through open collaboration	Expand the Open NAP case studies with interested partners and utilize them during the NAP workshops as well as upon the request of LDCs	Case study reports on NAP Central
		Extend the Open NAP case studies to the regional level with interested partners to demonstrate regional approaches to adaptation planning and to promote learning and effectiveness of guidance on NAPs across scales	
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with relevant bodies under the Convention	Continue to collaborate with the AC on various activities, including through the NAP technical working group, NAP Expo advisory group, NAP Central support group, AC task force on NAPs and task force on the technical examination process on adaptation	LEG members to serve on the AC task forces, and information in LEG reports
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with relevant bodies under the Convention	Participate in the work of the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	LEG member to serve on the task force, and information in LEG reports
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with relevant bodies under the Convention	Engage NWP partner organizations in implementing relevant activities	Information in LEG reports
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with relevant bodies under the Convention	Contribute to the work of the Technology Executive Committee on helping countries align their work on technology needs assessments and NAPs	Information in LEG reports
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with relevant bodies under the Convention	Continue to engage with the PCCB on how to enhance collaboration and cooperation between the	Information in LEG reports

Modality	*Work area expected outcome*	*Main activities*	*Outputs*
		PCCB and other constituted bodies and institutions on capacity-building	
Collaboration with regional centres and networks	Engaging regional centres and networks and relevant organizations	Engage and mobilize regional centres and networks to nominate LEG focal points	Nominated focal points of regional centres and networks
Collaboration with regional centres and networks	Engaging regional centres and networks and relevant organizations	Mobilize relevant organizations and regional centres and networks to enhance the support provided to the LDCs for adaptation, including in relation to readiness for accessing funding from the GCF for the successful formulation and implementation of NAPs	Expanded readiness support, and information in LEG reports

Abbreviations: AC = Adaptation Committee, CMA = Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, COP = Conference of the Parties, GCF = Green Climate Fund, LDC = least developed country, LDCF = Least Developed Countries Fund, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, NAP = national adaptation plan, NAPA = national adaptation programme of action, NAP-SDG iFrame = integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals, NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, PCCB = Paris Committee on Capacity-building, PEG M&E tool = tool for monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness and gaps in addressing adaptation in the least developed countries, SBI = Subsidiary Body for Implementation, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, UNITAR = United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

Annex II

Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 5 February 2018

Mr. Erwin Künzi	Austria
Ms. Sonam Khandu	Bhutan
Mr. Idrissa Semde	Burkina Faso
Ms. Beth Lavender	Canada
Mr. Kenel Delusca	Haiti
Ms. Michelle Winthrop	Ireland
Mr. Benon Yassin	Malawi
Mr. Naresh Sharma	Nepal
Mr. Aderito Santana	Sao Tome and Principe
Ms. Hana Hamadalla Mohamed	Sudan
Mr. Adao Barbosa	Timor-Leste
Ms. Mery Yaou	Togo
Mr. Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania